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30 Midd Students In Peace March

Part of Middlebury contingent on way to Pentagon.

3 Middlebury Students Arrested In Washington

Three Middlebury students demonstrating against the war in Vietnam were arrested Sunday night at the Pentagon. Eric Kolvig, Andrew Weinstein and Lassie Dudley were held for violating the terms of the permit granted for the Washington mobilization which stipulated demonstrators must be off the Pentagon grounds by 12:00 p.m. Sunday.

Kolvig and Miss Dudley were fined $25 and released late Monday. Weinstein was released Tuesday.

The three were part of an original group of ten Middlebury students who maintained an all-night vigil at the Pentagon Saturday along with approximately 500 protestors, the Middlebury group marched to the White House Sunday morning to demonstrate against the war.

Most members of the Middlebury contingent, which numbered about 30 in all, returned to Middlebury Sunday. Kolvig, Weinstein and Miss Dudley, however, returned to the Pentagon to reinforce the demonstrators who had remained through the day.

Weinstein and Miss Dudley contacted Bill Jerome, another Middlebury participant in the Pentagon sit-in, by phone Sunday night and Monday. According to Jerome, they said they were arrested peacefully and with no undue physical force.

Fine money was provided for the three by Tilford Dudley, Miss Dudley's father and chairman of the Central Democratic Committee in Washington, D.C. Mr. Dudley and his wife, who is a member of the Woman's Strike for Peace, also provided food and lodging during the weekend mobilization for many members of the Middlebury contingent and for other demonstrators.

History Lecture

Roland Bainton, retured professor of divinity at Yale and author of the biography of Luther **Here I Stand,** will speak Monday at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge on "Luther and Erasmus" A discussion will follow.

Mr. Bainton's speech will be in conjunction with the 450th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation. The talk is sponsored by the History Department.

Sit-In Follows March; Midd Students In Vigil

By MAUREEN CROWLEY

A rally of tens of thousands of protestors against the war in Vietnam in Washington D. C. Saturday afternoon climaxed that night in a mass sit-in marred by scattered incidents of violence at the Pentagon.

Ten Middlebury students from an estimated thirty Middlebury students and professors at the march were among over a thousand protestors who maintained an all-night vigil at the Pentagon. An additional 35,000 challenged military police lines to enter the restricted area but were turned back. Three of the Middlebury ten were arrested Sunday night when they defied the terms of the peace march permit and remained in the area past the twelve p.m. deadline.

Largely spontaneous, the sit-in at the Pentagon followed a peaceful march from the reflecting pool before the Lincoln Memorial across the Potomac to the military headquarters.

As the march began to break up around 5:30 p.m., groups of marchers gravitated toward the north face of the Pentagon. There they were met by lines of military police with billy clubs. The crowd on the whole was non-aggressive, but there were isolated instances of protestors who attempted to cross the police lines.

Typical Incidents

Tension mounted as these protestors were removed bodily from the area. One protestor crossing the line was beaten about the head and shoulders with a club which broke from the impact. Some demonstrators called out for medical aid for the fallen man; others surged around to help. As members of the military police were surrounded by the protestors, a tear gas grenade was fired into the crowds by the police.

As demonstrators affected by the tear gas scattered, MP's with gas masks and M-14's marched down the nearby road and secured a square area the width of the road and no more than 10 yards in length. No tactical success was achieved with this maneuver as demonstrators could easily return to their former positions by skirting the troops. Apparently the maneuver was intended as a show of might.

This incident is indicative of the events during the hours which followed. Demonstrators sporadically managed to cross security lines to the mall at the northeast face of the building until approximately 8 p.m., when the military finally succeeded in cordoning off the area.

At one point thirty demonstrators managed to enter the Pen-

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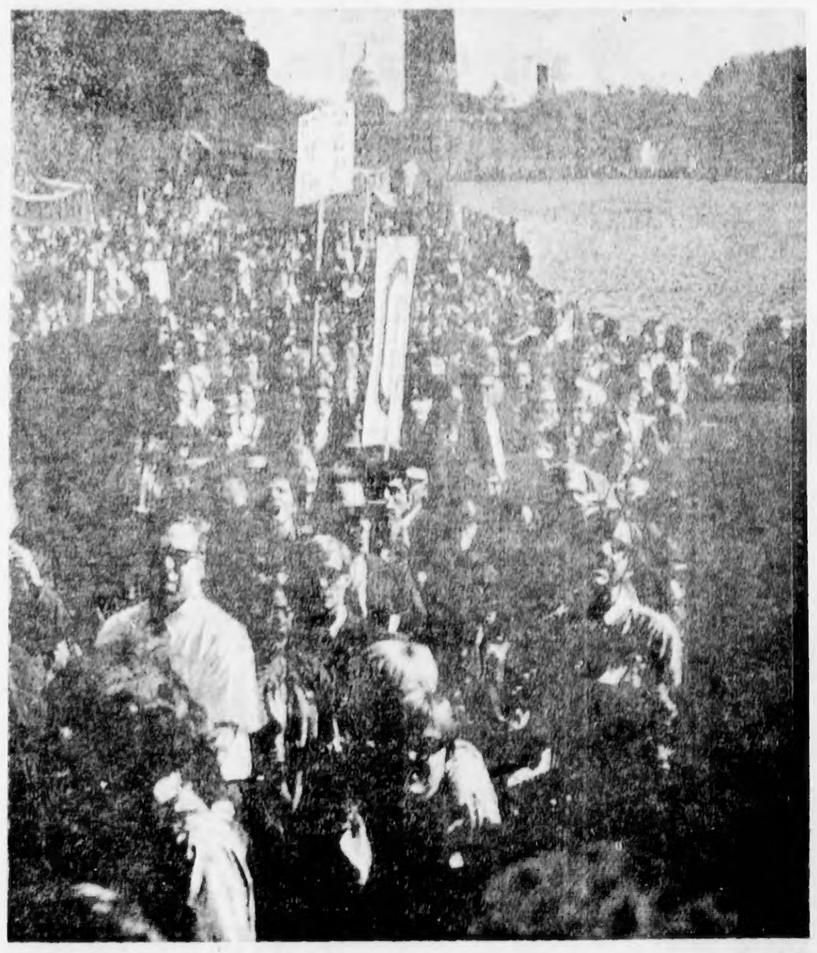

Demonstrators line the reflecting pool in front of the Lincoln Memorial. The Washington Monument is in the background.

Observations Of Night Pentagon Encampment

By BILL JEROME

Crossing the Arlington Memorial Bridge to the Pentagon by access roads from the Lincoln Memorial took nearly an hour because of the number of marchers instead of a few minutes normally. Lining up for the march had taken much longer than anticipated because of limited space and poor communications. Many of the demonstrators were exhausted, having been up late Friday night and out in the hot sun for over five hours so far on Saturday. Once across the bridge the line of marchers thinned out considerably as people scattered in different directions. The majority, however, was headed in the approximate direction of the Pentagon and the buses which had brought them. It seemed as though the demonstration were over.

Fifteen of us from Middlebury who had stayed together during the march followed a moderate-sized segment of the crowd to the entrance of the Pentagon's north-east parking lot. There what little unity among the marchers remained was lost as several hundred people milled around a loud speaker station whose operator was trying to help them find their particular buses. Most of our group wandered into the parking lot where individual knots of people walked towards the Pentagon which was hidden by trees and a small hill. Almost an equal number were walking back. Eventually we

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No Vote On 4-1-4 Until Jan.

Work on the proposed 4-1-4 curriculum plan is still in the "discussion phase" and will not be presented to the faculty before December nor voted on until January, according to Faculty Educational Policy Committee Chairman William B. Catton.

Winter Program

In a systematic survey of faculty opinion, the FEPC is seeking to determine who might give a course during the winter period, whether it would serve as a change of pace from regular courses or be a more intensive investigation, and what type of course it would be — whether reading, seminar, or independent study.

Juniors and seniors, who have for the most part chosen majors, are foreseen to have little difficulty in using the five-week winter program. It is the underclassmen with whom the FEPC is mainly concerned. "If we don't provide a decent set of offerings for freshmen and sophomores," said Catton, "I think we're in trouble."

The FEPC hopes to gain enough support and information from the survey to be able to set up a tentative program designed to serve some 900 freshmen and sophomores, as well as the upperclassmen.

The survey is designed to have the faculty assume that there will be a winter program and then have discussion center around how the program will be shaped. However, "we do not know whether the affirmation last spring means the faculty will support us in a large vote," said Catton. While he saw no committment on the part of the faculty when that body revoted to have the FEPC study the principles of the 4-1-4 plan after having rejected those principles only a week before, Catton did detect "a dispostion to accept an intelligent and well defined program."

The machinery for the win-

(Continued on Page 3)

Emphasis Placed On Developing "Human Base" In Science Expansion

By PETER DELMAN

The expansion of facilities for the science department as evidenced by the current construction represents only one phase of a comprehensive program for development of the sciences at Middlebury. Chairman of the Science Planning Committee, Dr. Grant H. Harnest explained that in addition to a new physical plant this development would concentrate on improving the department's human base. Expanding the faculty, attracting students of science, encouraging advanced research, building up the library, and presenting a more diversified program of courses are all major areas of concern.

Dr. Harnest emphasized that though the construction of new buildings might gain the most attention because of its cost it is the bolstering of the teaching staff which is of crucial importance.

In order to interest first rate teachers in Middlebury the college must offer facilities capable of supporting sophisticated research projects as well as time to direct this research. "We were getting to a point where we couldn't attract first rate teachers, because we did not provide a research environment," Dr. Harnest said. "We must be able to devote space exclusively to research so that instruments will not be disturbed day to day. "We can't continue as we do in this archaic building," Dr. Harnest commented on the situation in his own chemistry department.

Time for Research

The time for research will be made available with an expanded staff of teachers. Dr. George Saul, Professor of Biology, anticipated the question, "Is this getting away from the interest in teaching?" and answered it. "The value of a faculty conducting research is that through their research become available research projects both for honor students and for independent study students." The aim is to provide time for teachers to be able to work with students and pass on the benefits of their research by becoming involved in a regular way in scholarly activity.

One plan to implement the projects of faculty for the students' study is a new Senior Work Program which will offer a more complete experience of independent study often involving advanced laboratory research. The opportunity to work with a professor on significant research will be made available to many more students than have that chance now. Dr. Harnest again made it clear that the traditional values of education at Middlebury were not being abandoned. "We don't train technicians here at Middlebury in science —we teach fundamentals that the student can build on after he leaves here."

The sciences have almost a half million dollars in grants to be used exclusively to attract new faculty. The money will be used for salaries for new faculty members, for visiting professors and to finance research carried on during leaves of absence.

Science Students Scarce

Paralleling the plans to attract a top faculty are plans to interest science students in Middlebury. Dr. Benjamin Wissler, Professor of Physics, indicated that concern in this area is well founded. Dr. Wissler said that the total number of students going into physics has been steadily dropping. "This is not only at Middlebury, but has been proved by national statistics," he added.

We may be falling behind other liberal arts colleges in attracting science majors," Dr. Harnest commented. It is an unhealthy situation for the college if you don't have some kind of a balance among the different disciplines," he said. Dr. Harnest continued by saying that part of the education of a Middlebury student comes from the interaction among students of various academic interests. "If you only have a handful in the sciences you do not have any possibility for this kind of exchange and dialogue."

Development in Biology

Each department in the sciences has its own plans and Biology Department will not timetable for development. The move to a new building until phase II of the expansion plan has been completed which will not be for several years. However, the department is already implementing developmental plans. New faculty will bring additional help in the botanical sciences in order that Professor Woodin can build up the ecological and environmental program. An embryologist and cell biologist will be recruited. Long range plans call for professors to offer badly needed training in micro-biology and cytological biology. The curriculum is to be adjusted to offer students more courses of the small seminar type. This format will give the student closer contact with faculty members and will allow the student a better opportunity to work on his own. The student will often be teaching himself under faculty supervision.

If this kind of program is to be successful development of the library is essential. The advice of new faculty members with training and research experience in new areas of study will be of incalculable value in selecting literature for the library. "This is expensive," Dr. Saul explained, "but if we are going to ask students to accept more responsibility of teaching themselves we must have a first rate collection of references and journals up to date on this end and extending back. This is one of the essentials of any viable undergraduate program." gram."

Each of the professors interviewed by the Campus commented on the excellence of the new facilities either planned or under construction. The building now under construction represents the first phase of three in the expansion program. It will house the physics and chemistry departments. The Biology Department will remain in the Warner Science building until phase two is completed. The Biology Department will be able to use the space vacated by the Physics Department. Present plans call for phase three to house the Geology Department.

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FEPC On 4-1-4 . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ter program, though still in development, is based on a student's electing a single course for the five-week period. To obtain a "measure of equity and balance" in enrollments, students may, for example sign up for three or four possible courses, in order of their preference.

Four-Course Smester

The winter period will remain in the forefront of FEPC activity, since, as Catton put it, "if the winter program takes decent shape, the rest of the program will be all right." However, the "4's" in the 4-1-4 plan are also under discussion.

They refer to the four courses—as opposed to five now—that a student would take in each of the Fall and Spring semesters. Over four years, a student would have 32 semester courses.

Controversy has arisen from departments with relatively large numbers of required courses for their majors. In fact, felt Catton, next to the winter program, the question of required courses is "one of the most ticklish and controversial problems."

After the department's required courses and distributional requirements, a student majoring in, for example, Chemistry, would have almost no room for electives, it is feared.

However, Professor of Chemistry and FEPC member Kirk Roberts thought the 4-1-4 plan "could be worked." Some courses might be redesigned and material redistributed among courses. Also the winter program could be utilized to handle a currently full-semester course, and seniors would continue their independent study, Roberts moted. To date, the chemistry department has made no definite plans.

Opinion on required courses varies from department to department. Last year there was a limit of 16 required courses. "Personally, the number should be lower," said Catton. The FEPC has not yet taken an official position on this issue.

With fewer courses to be taken each semester, departments may drop certain courses, Catton noted, or offer them in alternative years, as is done now in some cases. Catton felt that cutting the number of courses could cut the quality of the department.

Another worry is that the shift from five to four courses would result in having some small departments — such as Music, Philosophy, Religion, and Fine Arts — lose students who take such courses mainly as electives. However, a 4-1-4 plan recently initiated at Williams College has shown about the same distribution of course choices as before.

The giving of only four courses per semester could "provide breathing space" for students if the course content and length were kept as courses are now. Or they could be "beefed-up" — increased in intensity. As of now, the faculty is "not of one mind."

Other points of educational reform such as distributional requirements and grading are not scheduled for discussion until the Spring. The object of the FEPC is not to connect about which they can be of and the faculty arrive at a plan this one set of issues with an already large investigation of the winter program and four-course semesters, until it one mind.

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Painter Rejects Parietals Change

The Painter Hall Dormitory Council has voted to reject an administrative offer of partial parietal hours, and to reassert its desire for resident autonomy in making dormitory social regulations.

The decision followed a meet- of the president of the Council, Richard Brush, '68, and Associate Professor of Sociology Rudolf K. Haerle, faculty representative, with Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien, and Dean of Men Bruce Peterson, on October 15. At this meeting, Brush presented the deans with a proposal from the residents of Painter Hall, stating, in part, that

The proposal was deemed unsatisfactory by the administration but an alternate "liberalization" of regulations was offered. It included the abolishment of sign-up sheets for open-

(Continued on Page 4)

SLC Passes Constitution

The Student Life Committee accepted its new constitution by a vote of 8-1 at its meeting last Thursday. The Executive Committee of the SLC is now fully authorized to begin work on duties of allocating contingency funds of the Student Activities Fee and making recommendations regarding the distribution of Class 1 student activities funds.

The results of a questionnaire on the constitution which had been answered in fraternity meetings and other small groups were discussed before the committee voted. Important questions posed asked: how meetings should be conducted, objections or suggestions of students, and which parts of the consitution were in any way unclear. Joe Wood '68, who compiled the results, commented that they indicated a widespread lack of interest on the part of the student body, but that those who were familiar with the constitution were in favor of it. Wood said that most of the comments made were favorable.

Under the constitution the students will be handling their own affairs for the first time since last year's dissolution of the SA. The SLC is still essentially an advisory group to the president and the Board of Trustees, with expanded executive powers.

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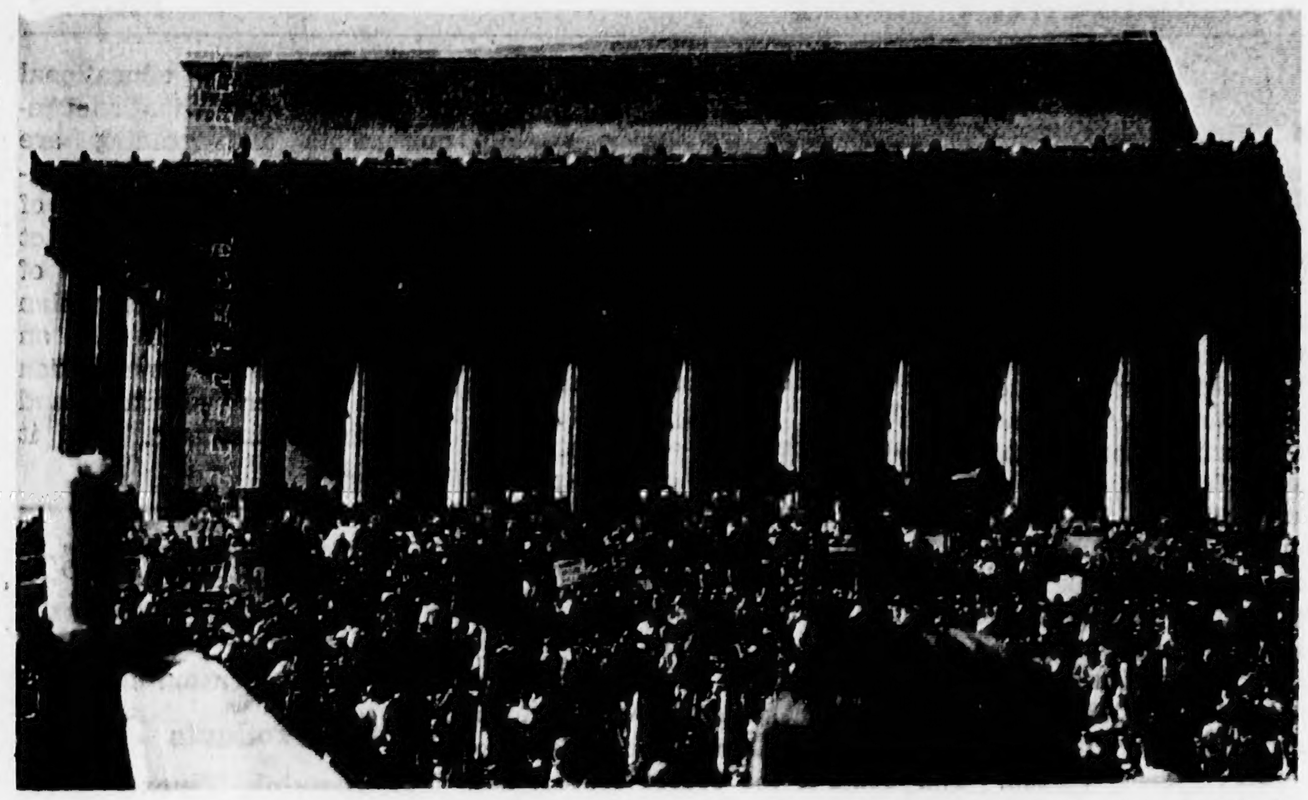

Tens of thousands fill the area before the Lincoln Memorial preliminary to the march to the Pentagon. On rooftop troops are stationed.

Washington . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

tagon but were quickly thrown out by deputy United States marshals.

Military Tactics

After the area was cordoned off, demonstrators settled down for the cold night which was to follow. Throughout the night police, by now with bayonetted weapons, and U. S. marshals tried various tactics on the demonstrators. However, what place the tactics had in a larger design never emerged.

There were sporadic beatings followed by a secession of hostilities on the part of the military.

At about 4:30 a.m., police were ordered to dump the contents of their canteens on the heads of some of the demonstrators, most of whom were lightly clad in the near-freezing temperatures.

Silence

At no time during the night were the demonstrators informed that their activities were either illegal or unwanted. There were no verbal communications from the military to the demonstrators. At one point a protestor with a bullhorn addressed officers on the Pentagon steps to ask if what the demonstrators were doing was illegal and if the military wished them to leave the area. No answer was forthcoming.

Demonstrators were allowed to leave the cordoned off area but no one was allowed to enter. Most participants in the sit-in left about 6 a.m. During the day protestors left with others returning to fill their places. There were at most about 500 at any one time.

When the time permitted for the marchers expired, the remaining demonstrators, including the Middlebury students, were arrested.

Others arrested during the two-day mobilization included Dave Dellinger, head of the mobilization committee, novelist Norman Mailer, Dagmar Wilson, head of the Women Strike for Peace, and Prof. N. A. Chomsky of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Peaceful Beginnings

Saturday night's violence and Sunday's acts of civil disobedience followed a rally and march which began in somewhat of a holiday spirit. About 100,000 people filled the area around the reflecting pool in front of the Lincoln Memorial for the initial rally. Youthful faces predominated in the crowd, although Veterans for Peace, Women Strike for Peace, and in particular, the members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, were conspicuous. Small groups of American Communists and Socialists were present.

About 30 of the youthful faces were from Middlebury, which was was one of 600 colleges from 47 states represented in the mobilization, according to Linda Morse, president of the Student Mobilization Committee.

Miss Morse, who spoke at the rally along with Dellinger, Dagmar Wilson, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and others, put forth the three-point program of the Student Mobilization. She called for an immediate end to the Vietnam War and to all wars, asked for the abolition of the draft, and demanded that the United States government "keep their creepy fingers off our campuses."

Dr. Spock, the pediatrician, called Lyndon Johnson the enemy of the people, as it was he whom "we elected as a peace candidate in 1964 and who betrayed us within three months, who has stubbornly led us deeper and deeper into a bloody quagmire in which uncounted hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese men, women and children have died, and 13,000 young Americans, too."

Black power speakers told the overwhelmingly white audience that "now the white folks and the black are rocking in the same boat." They attributed the powerlessness of the protestors against the war to the fact that now both white men and black men were oppressed by the military-industrial-social establishment.

Dellinger described the march as "a beginning of a new stage in the American peace movement in which the cutting edge becomes active resistance."

A speech by Clive Jenkins of the British Labor Party was interrupted when three youths later identified as members of the American Nazi party rushed the lectern. They were quickly subdued and the speech was resumed.

Dellinger's concluding speech at the pre-march rally declared that the goals of the marchers had already been achieved as the aim had been to surround the Pentagon and it was already surrounded by troops, proving that the Pentagon was "uptight."

Few incidents marred the march itself. Scattered observers, many with flowers, lined the parade route. A few youths carrying signs such as "Burn Draft Card Burners," "Make War, Then Love," "Draft Hippies and Sissies," and "Most Peaceniks Aren't Doves — They're Chickens" stragged by.

An early form of ping-pong was played in the court of Zoombe in the fifth century, B.C.

The empire of Tyrus lasted for a mere three weeks before being conquered by Oriole the Magnificent.

Painter Parietals . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

houses, on-campus parking privilages in front of Painter Hall for weekdays from 6-8 p.m. and weekends from twelve noon Saturday until 8 a.m. on Monday, and partial extension of open hours for women. Female visitors would be allowed in students' rooms from noon until 6 p.m. each weekday.

Brush presented the proposals to the Council, at a meeting on October 20. After extensive discussion, the Council voted, with one dissent, to reject limited parietal hours.

Brush commented to the Campus that the reasons for this motion went beyond the particular discussion of hours. He said,

"I feel that the Dormitory Council's response to Dean O'Brien's proposal was the only one possible. We tried to take the most justifiable stance given what we felt was the overriding issue at hand — student responsibility."

A second meeting with the deans has been planned for sometime this week.

The Council includes three faculty members, Mr. Haerle, Robert Hill, Assistant Professor of English, and Nicholas Clifford, Assistant Professor of History, and seven students, Richard Brush, Gilbert Kujovich, Bill Hearn, Tom Chamberlain, Jimmie Brown, Darryl Johnson, and John Van Leer.

PROVOCATION?

Eklof Letter Charges Distortion In Press Coverage Of Washington March

Participating directly in an act has disadvantages as well as advantages. It is very difficult to keep a sense of perspective when one's emotions are brought to a high pitch by the sight of blood and violence; when your friends are clubbed, beaten, when tear gas bursts in front of you, leaves you coughing, watering at the eyes, with your throat and nostrils burning; it is indeed difficult to make impartial statements and judgments at this time.

Nevertheless, there are things you see with your eyes and hear with your ears that can be denied by no press statement or Pentagon report. It becomes all the more imperative to try to express these images when everything in the press contradicts what you have seen; when you become aware that the newspapers are a very thinly veiled voice of propaganda for the Establishmen. It is, after all, one of the presuppositions of democracy that the public be well-informed by impartial observers, and when it becomes apparent that the news media is frightfully biased or ill-informed, your own voice must assert itself, despite the subjectivity resulting from direct participation. The following is an attempt to convey my own observations at Washington last weekend, and a plea for you, the reader, to look between the lines of our news media when analyzing their reports.

On Oct. 23, the **New York Times** wrote that "It is difficult to report publicly the ugly and vulgar provocation of many of the militants. They spat on some of the soldiers in the front line at the Pentagon and goaded them with the most vicious slander."

I was sitting in that front line, directly in front of these soldiers. Many of them were restive, they had not been relieved in five hours. Did we provoke and slander them? No! We offered them food and cigarettes, told them that we had no quarrel with them, but rather with the brass on the steps of the Pentagon: the brass which refused to communicate with the demonstrators, and ordered the marshals to step between the soldiers and brutally kick and club the seated students, to pour water from their canteens over the backs of the singing demonstrators.

Beside me was a middle-aged couple, and next to them I saw a marshal step into the line and kick a youth so hard as to knock him backwards. When he moved back into place the marshal pulled him into the line of soldiers, and when he resisted, he was clubbed with rifle butts until he was nearly unconscious. A girl who was with the student leaped into the line to protect him, and she received the same treatment. Both of them were pulled out of sight, and we saw no more.

These were the marshals, not the soldiers. Many of the soldiers expressed pity and horror; two or three of them actually dropped their guns and left the line, only to be arrested. One soldier gave a student three cigarettes, and on several occasions when ordered to use force, they did so reluctantly, and with an obvious lack of conviction.

As to the press coverage, it was scandalous, and in one incident actually provoked some violence. The television floodlights were turned on **only** during the scenes of fighting, directly contributing to the panic and the hysteria of the moment. A soldier fainted, and fell into the ranks of the demonstrators. Immediately the floodlights were turned on, and the students, believing the lights to be those of the army, panicked. The general confusion which followed could only be attributed to these lights. When a leader of the demonstration called for a member of the press to act as an arbitrator with the brass on the steps, one finally stepped forward, a student from the McGill University newspaper. No others were to be seen.

What else can be said? In general the crowd at the Pentagon was extremely restrained and calm, as indeed any crowd would be which looked directly into the line of rifle barrels and bayonets. Songs were sung, and food which was largely supplied by the residents of the city was passed around. Obscenities were not shouted, and people

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Ekloff At March . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

did not spit upon the MPs. Once I saw a student throw bottles at the soldiers; he was promptly set upon by the demonstrators and forced from the scene.

I went to Washington three years ago to participate in a demonstration against this very same war, and protest has been continual since that time. The protest is becoming more active and louder since then because we have been ignored, slandered, and called unpatriotic. The protests are now overstepping the lines of legality because we are frustrated. All legal channels have been exhausted, and the only recognition of our petition has been slander. The Administration seeks to impose legal curbs on demonstrations in such a way as to compartmentalize them, to fit them into the neat structure of ineffectuality; in a word to render them innocuous. The protest is an attempt to raise a voice of dissent outside of the normal lines of communication, for these lines have been usurped by the government for its own propaganda.

If anyone doubts the patriotism of the dissenters, I shall relate the incident most inspiring to me in the course of the long day. At noon, the crowd of over 100,000 suddenly stood up and uttered a thunderous applause. As I stood up, a pathway opened in front of me, and a group of mustachioed uniformed men marched through. These heroes, defenders of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, those idealists who fought so bravely against the fascists in the Spanish Civil War of the 1930's. These heroes, defender of the Republic, now fifty to sixty strong, marched to the front of the demonstration, and took their place with the hundreds of other veterans against the rise of fascism in our own country.

Ben Eklof

Turner, Princeton Prof., To Head Fine Arts Dept.

Dr. A. Richard Turner, Professor of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University has been named chairman of the fine arts department. He is principally interested in Renaissance painting and has taught courses, at both the undergraduate and graduate level, which focus on Italian painting from the 14th through the 16th century, and emphasize the work of such artists as Giotto, Donatello, Da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael.

Within his special field, he has written a book, **The Vision of Landscape in Renaissance Italy** (Princeton University Press, 1966), and a number of articles for such journals as **Art Bulletin**, **Art Quarterly**, and **Paragone**. His current research involves an examination of religious art in 15th century Florence.

In the fall of 1966, Dr. Turner was commissioned by Collier's Encyclopedia to write several articles on the Italian Renaissance for the 1967 issue, the longest of which is on Leonardo Da Vinci.

Professor Turner received his A. B. degree in 1955, his MFA in 1958 and his Ph. D. in 1959, all from Princeton. After one year as an Instructor with the University of Michigan's Department of Art, he returned to Princeton as an Assistant Professor in 1960, and in 1963 was named Richard Stockton Preceptor under the University's Bicentennial Preceptorship Program. This program was organized with a view to giving outstanding young faculty memgrowth as teachers and schobers greater opportunity for lars, and providing higher salaries for a three-year tenure with a year's leave for independent research. At the end of his preceptorship, in 1966, Dr. Turner was named Associate Professor. He was promoted to Professor in 1967.

A member of the College Art Association of America, Professor Turner was active in 1966 with the local branch of the Committee to Rescue Italian Art (CRIA) which raised funds for the renovation of art damaged in the disastrous Florence floods.

Present-day clergy cassocks were said to be derived from ancient hunting-tents used to hide a man from his prey.

IFC Presents Proposal

At a meeting of the IFC recently President Joe Wood announced a proposal to extend open house hours for the fraternities to include more frequent after theatre hours and open houses after basketball and hockey games. Wood told the meeting that the administration was cool to the idea, because they were afraid that these open houses might develop into full scale parties. During a week heavily scheduled with theatrical productions and sports events socially minded students would have a good time but might find themselves in sore straights academically. To keep the open houses under control and make the idea more acceptable to the Dean Wood emphasized that only social rooms would be open and that no liquor would be provided by the houses.

Wood said that should the fraternities be granted the new open house hours, the dormitories would be encouraged to ask for this too.

Reporting on the Alumni Intrafraternal Council's meeting with Dean O'Brien Wood said that the committee had made some progress in setting up the committees which will evaluate the fraternities but that they are "still in the process of getting organized and haven't been able to get down to specifics." Wood urged that fraternity members present their suggestions for acceptable standards to be met by the fraternieies

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The Campus

JAMES TROMBETTA

Editor-in-Chief

EDITORIAL SECTION

Is This Really The End?

The **Campus** this week has devoted a good deal of space and effort to coverage of student participation in the Washington peace march. This is because we believe that the quality of the experience is worthy of attention. For all concerned it was an intense experience; one of our writers has described it as a "baptism." Like war or not, the Middlebury students involved in the march got a taste of combat; they became acquainted with power not as an abstraction but as a concrete force; they became familiar with tear gas, clubs, rifles with fixed bayonets, and, in some cases, the insides of jails. In most cases, this only stiffened their resolve to resist; as one person commented, "This was the last peaceful demonstration."

The scene in front of the Pentagon unpleasantly echoes some well-known events in history. The sit-in on the steps reminds one of the Tennis Court Oath preceding the French Revolution; McNamara peering out of a Pentagon window in an UPI photograph seems to play the part of the Czar at the Winter Palace. These comparisons are probably unwarranted; but we find that the similarities between the situations are more significant than the differences. It is significant that the demonstrators felt it necessary to pass beyond the pale of legality in their protest; it is significant that the government countered with the threat of armed force.

The term "Revolution" has received great currency recently. One hears it from the black militants, from the underground press, from the more radical segments of the New Left. There is a powerful strain of apocalyptic rhetoric in the air today: the impression one receives is that he is living in the last days of his world; human society is doomed, either through nuclear destruction, mass violence or through descent into totalitarianism. Certainly there is a sense that the national consensus has been shattered; certainly the Washington marchers are grossly offended by the conduct of their government and feel that they must withdraw their consent from it.

There is a significant component of nihilism in student activism. To the arbitrary use of power by inhuman institutions which view the human body as a national resource, dissenters respond with profound contempt for those institutions. Accordingly, the establishment is viewed as hopelessly venal; the communications media are seen as mendacious and corrupt; likewise it is considered impossible to be both a soldier and an honorable man. Under such conditions, it would indeed be appropriate for the State to lose the right to its monopoly on violence.

The **Campus** wants to go on record as stating that it considers the Vietnam ar an ill-advised product of a bankrupt and obsolete foreign policy of rigid and unimaginative anti-Communism. But we do not believe that the possibilities of existing social and political institutions have been exhausted. We believe that it is wrong to turn one's back on the establishment, or to waste one's strength on a futile frontal assault. We believe that the power of dissent should be channeled through these institutions, not because these channels are "acceptable" but because they are by far the most useful. In other words, we propose that the disaffected infiltrate the establishment; that it be taken over not by violent disobedience but the way metamorphosis conquers a rock.

Since 1905

The Middlebury Campus

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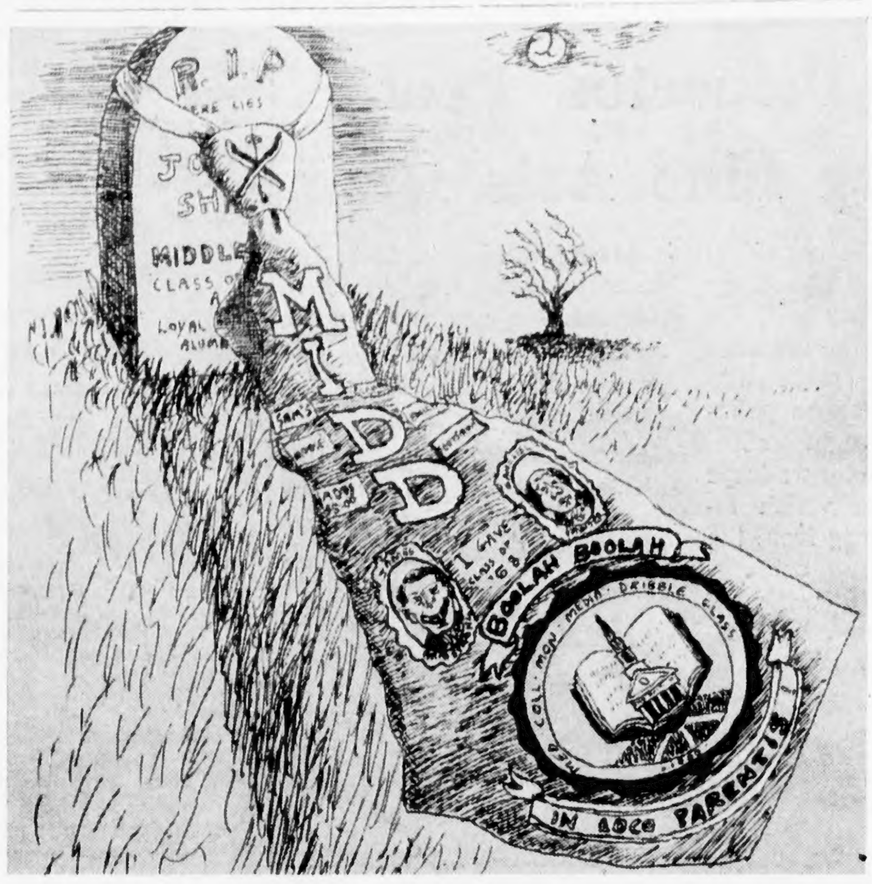
Becky Fitts, Circulation

'Human Parade' Featured In Breslin Columns

THE WORLD OF JIMMY BRESLIN. By Jimmy Breslin. Annotated by James B. Bellows and Richard C. Wald. 282 pp. New York: The Viking Press. $5.95.

By STEVE EARLY

Many so-called serious writers of fiction — Ernest Hemingway among them — who began their literary careers as journalists on the staff of popular newspapers and magazines have tended to disclaim their often numerous pieces of journalistic prose as writing that was timely rather than permanent, better to be forgotten than dug-up and re-published. Certainly this attitude is understandable. Much of what is written for newspapers and periodicals is turned out against a deadline, for pay and not critical acclaim. Journalism with its emphasis on newsworthiness is obviously transitory in nature, sacrificing lasting value for immediacy. The former reporter who has become a distinguished or even an undistinguished novelist or short story writer may well wish that the bulk of his reportage remain undisturbed in the back files of a newspaper office.



Wear It To The Grave

Jimmy Breslin is a former columnist for the now defunct New York **Herald Tribune** and the more recently defunct N.Y. **World Journal Tribune.** His previously published works of lasting literary importance include a book called **Can't Anyone Here Play This Game?** Dealing with the first year in the life of the New York Mets, its title is a direct quote of a question that Casey Stengel asked many times while he was managing the Mets through the formative seasons.

Breslin began his career in newspapers as a sportswriter, eventually working his way out of the sports section and onto the split-page (the first page of the second section) of the old **Trib** and the **World Jounal Tribune** where his syndicated column appeared from 1963 until earlier this year when the **WJT** folded. Because he would not be considered in most literary circles to be a serious writer of fiction, Breslin was not the least bit embarassed by the publication this summer of **The World of Jimmy Breslin,**

(Continued on Page 11)

To The Editor

Letters to the editor must be signed in ink; names will be withheld on request.
THE CAMPUS reserves the right to edit letters over 250 words.

School Tie

To the editor:

International travel has at least one danger: it may offer a basis for cross-cultural comparisons and thus lead ultimately to a letter to the editor. For example, this past summer in Scotland I had the pleasure of the company of a Scottish student. He was a very proud Scotsman, and a very proud student. His pride included a sometimes humble, sometimes amused, but never arrogant, sense of his marks of identity. As his fancy dictated he would appear in a St. Andrews University tie or in a kilt of the Clan Lamont.

Now, let us make a cross-cultural comparison. The tartan of the kilt as a mark of identity is lamentably out of the question for most Americans or American college students. The "old college tie" has been burlesqued in all our mass media from television to comic books. But there are marks of identity that some American college students seem to use: the motorcycle helmet, the poorly Oxydol-treated blue denims, or, more and more frequently, as I hear, the snakes of scabs of punctate incisions into the basilic or radial veins of the arm.

There are obviously several differences of kind between the marks of identity of the American and Scottish student. For instance, the Middlebury student, with whatever marks of identity he chooses to carry, does not differentiate himself from the students at East Jaques or Podunk U. It is this difference that I now decry. It is this difference that I would like us to contravene.

I would suggest that in the appropriate manner of the day a committee should be established. Its delegates should represent equally students, faculty, and administration. (Probably for convenience it should consist of two delegates from each.) Its ex officio chairman should be the manager of the Bookstore. Its charge should involve only one objective: to design and have produced a Middlebury tie.

The very atavism of such a move might bring all together into a sense of belonging to one institution. Even if this were not accomplished there would be the effect that those of us who are proud of our college would have a way of displaying on our shirt fronts—so anyone could see — our feeling that there is something uniquely worth bothering about in this place where we study, where we teach, or where we administer.

Mr. A. H. Ewell
Professor of Psycology

Board

To the editor

I do not feel that the previous issue of the Campus correctly described the proposed function of the Publications Board.

1. The primary purpose of this board is not to censor any of the media organizations on campus. It is rather to serve as grievance machinery where complaints against any of the media organizations may be aired. At the present time, there is no effective way for the students of Middlebury College (the source of all funds for these organizations, with the exception of advertising) to have their complaints heard and acted upon.

2. A school paper or radio station is not analagous to its commercial counterpart. They are monopolies supported by taxation (the Activities Fee) of the student body. In the past students have felt that their interests were not represented, yet they had no say in the

(Continued on Page 10)

Students Join In Washington Rally

Orders Are Orders To MP's, Marcher Reflects

By PETER KNOBLER

It was only a symbolic act, and people were beaten. The beatings were symbolic.

No one really expected to disrupt the Pentagon. It was too big, too well guarded — fortified, if you like. Most who came expected another peaceful march filled with happy solidarity, peace chants, signs, symbols. There was talk of possible violence, but few really visualized it. Those who knew for themselves were very silent. Those who didn't were blithely looking for friends, eating sandwiches, having a good time. When the time came it was all too incredible.

The day started for some in Vermont, D. C., New York, California. In New York the bus drivers showed their colors early, calling in sick and cancelling an estimated sixty chartered buses, stranding many and making life generally uncomfortable in a remarkable display of enlightened patriotism.

The day turned out warm and sunny. It was a sweet carnival, almost a Be-in, at the Lincoln Memorial. Folk singing, emotional appeals by mothers, organizers, priests and rabbis all added to the good - timey atmosphere. The walk across the bridge to the Pentagon parking lot and second rally was enjoyable, almost casual. It was too damn nice a day to get really angry. A jovial righteous indignation was the tone and temper of the crowd. A very casual beginning. It would be like all the others, you figured, and you were almost bored by the inactivity.

Visions

Many went to the Pentagon to see what was going on. People were sitting-in there, and they needed some moral support. Visions of two dozen young people sitting cross-legged in front of the door of the place, waiting patiently for the cops to come and carry them away — Visions of a few brave people sitting it out and needing comfort for a while — Visions of every other non-violent sit-in symbolic anti-war protest in a long history of heroic gestures. All visions.

Police prepare to fend off demonstrators attempting to approach the Pentagon.

The lawn was crowded in front of the high stone fence guarding like a castle the Pentagon. You could see the MP's standing rigid behind the arbitrary rope-marked lines differentiating jail and what might laughingly be called freedom. The MP's looked all of 18 to 22 years old and scared. For a while it was the try-and-make-the-MP's-laugh game, but they wouldn't. They were too tense inside to do much else but stand there, billy clubs in hand, and stare — at anything, any thing at all but a face. You really felt sorry for the guys— you could see their jaws tight and twitching, their eyes could not hide from all of us that they weren't in command. You felt they were actually human, and with a little training could be made to demonstrate it. You felt it right up to the time they shot off the tear gas.

It could have been the boy next door, a **cum laude** graduate from CCNY or the University of Mississippi. It could have been anybody, but you knew you hated him. Maybe he liked people with long hair, maybe he despised them. Either way he was beating one of them, and if it were pure hatred then he was letting it loose with a vengeance. But what if he sympathized? What if he were hesitant, reluctant almost to beat the boy confronting him? Which of the soldiers could be called more guilty? "Worse?" Both were only following orders, and both followed them to a "T."

The soldiers were tired, cold as anyone there, not at all happy about being there (nobody really wants to stand outside all night). How could you hate them? They were all-American young manhood who were only doing their job. I hated every one of them for doing it. I looked at their faces, their uniforms, their bayonetted weapons and their gas masks and knew that given the order they would beat me to a pulp. I saw one boy butted, another beaten until the soldier's billy club broke over the boy's shoulder. There was tear gas, and girls beaten and bloodied. The soldier's choice was to obey orders or face military discipline. For most the choice was made for the club.

Faces

Throughout it all there were human faces. Some soldiers obviously found it repulsive; two reportedly put down their weapons, only to be swept immediately away by their superiors. These were two brave men out of the 10,000 ordered there. Some few others helped in their own way, pulling other soldiers off already beaten demonstrators. Few spoke (it was against orders), but some few accepted offers of cigarettes from those in the crowd facing them. There were obviously some men who didn't want to be there. They were, however; orders were orders.

Facing a line of fifty armed soldiers with fixed boyonets

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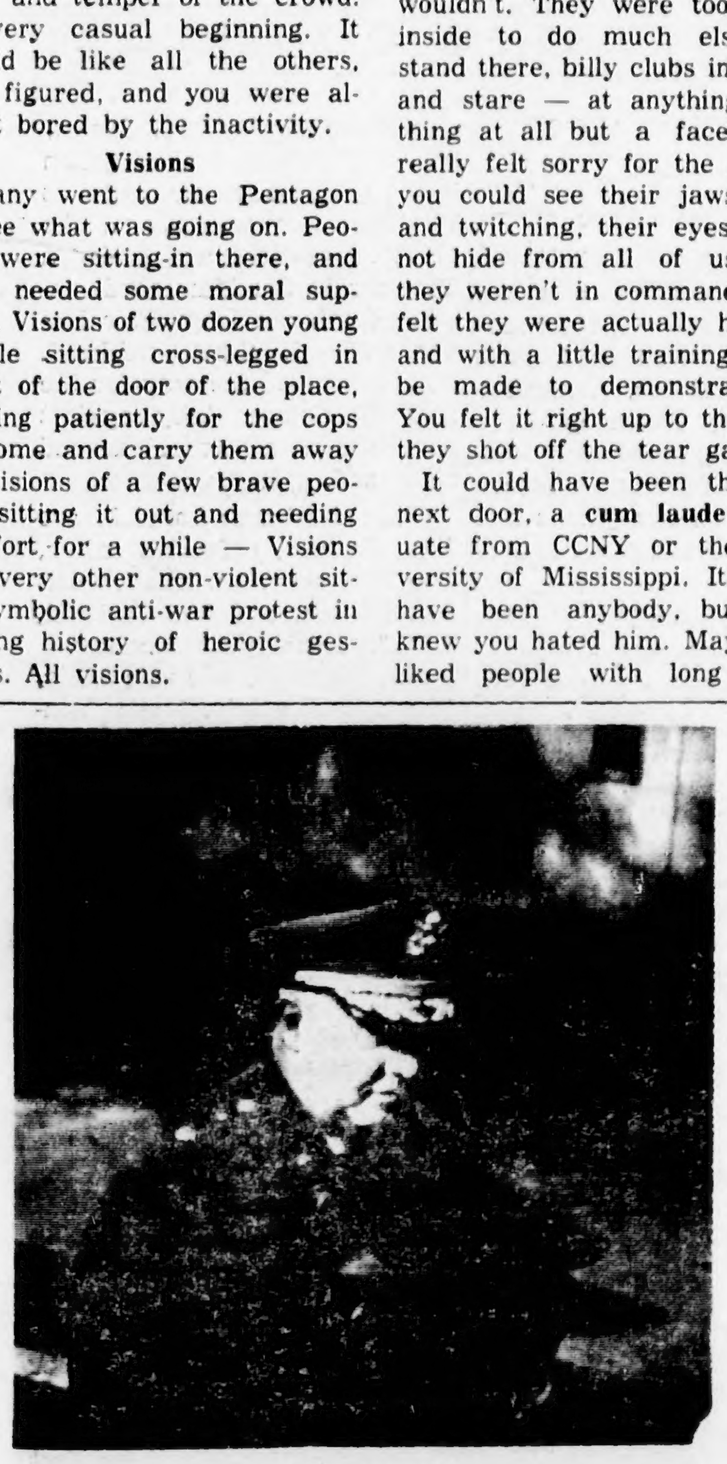

Warmaker?

Jerome . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

reached the base of the hill where a small crowd was standing, watching people on top.

Suddenly people were running and shouting. There was a large commotion up above. Two from our group immediately headed up the hill. Without really thinking I caught up with them and we held hands tightly as we ran through the crowd, pushing and shoving and being bumped into in turn. Unexpectedly, we came out on the mall at the north face of the Pentagon, where perhaps fifteen hundred demonstrators had arrived ahead of us. A group of protestors was sitting on the steps of the northeast entrance fifty yards in front of us, and a long line of MP's had been deployed between the northeast and main entrances to prevent the marchers from pushing further along the mall.

We hadn't stood there more than a few minutes when troops burst out of the entrance from inside the Pentagon and literally butted the demonstrators off the steps. The rest of the demonstrators were surprised, enraged and scared as the group was beaten off the steps which were then occupied by soldiers, equally as scared. Everything happened very fast. Demonstrators continued to come up quickly until there were at least three thousand on the mall. Many began to yell "Sit! Sit!" both so people could see and so it would be harder for them to be pushed off by the soldiers and MP's.

A few of the demonstrators had bull-horns and almost immediately began to talk of sitting-in all night or longer. The group of demonstrators sitting on the mall was tense and frightened, yet remarkably happy at the same time. What had been done was completely spontaneous. There had been no leaders, and now there was only a unifying sense of accomplishment. There was much shouting from below, and a little tear-gas drifted with it. No one on the mall knew what was going on below, only that it was frightening. Feelings among the demonstrators varied considerably, depending mainly upon proximity to the troops. Those up close had good reason to be more terrified than those in back, as they expected to be hit by rifle butts from the extremely tense troops, like those people who had been on the steps just a few moments before.

The situation remained on a sharp edge. Fortunately the troops stopped pushing ahead, standing ground on the steps, and a potentially severe crisis was averted. The demonstrators began chanting "Peace, now!" and "Hell no, we won't go!" and at one point "hold that line!" Virtually everybody raised their hands in the V sign of victory when television cameras on top of the Pentagon were focused on the demonstrators. Plans were made over the bull-horn by a few self-appointed leaders for an all-night sit-in. Eric Mann, a short-haired, clean-shaven, self-styled radical, did most of the speaking at the outset. His humor was a saving grace and unquestionably alleviated much of the tenseness both among the demonstrators and the troops.

One demonstrator marched towards the troops on the steps from the back of the mall carrying a long pole with an American flag amid loud applause. That incident seemed to be a signal of some kind for a few of the protestors began burning their draft cards. Many were caught up by strong emotions at that point and over fifty cards were burned among the demonstrators. In the clear, pale blue sky the sun set be-

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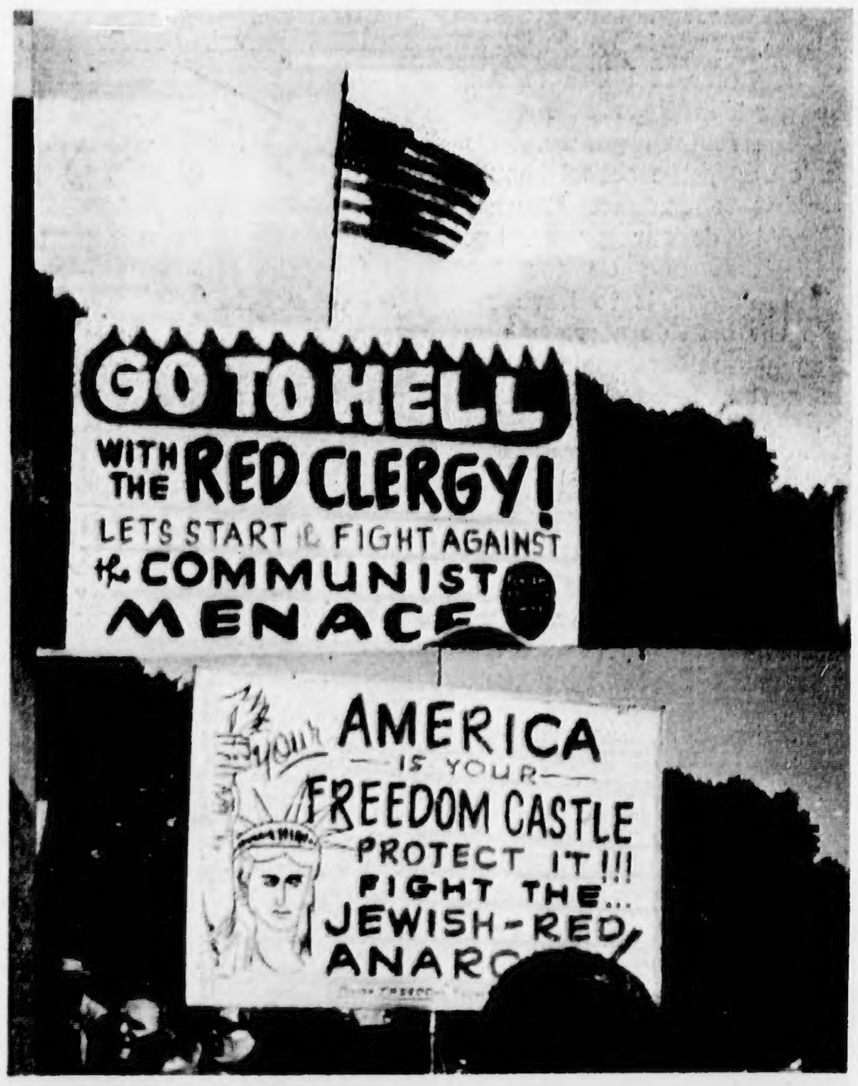


Polish Freedom Fighters have their own ax to grind at the march.

Midd Defense Stands Out In 16-6 Continental Win

By STEVE HAMMELL

Last Saturday at Porter Field, a frustrated Middlebury football team came up on the short end for the fourth time this season, dropping a 16-6 verdict in a defense-oriented clash with the Hamilton Continentals.

John Davidson produced the only score for the Panthers, as a disappointed Parents' Weekend crowed viewed a home team that was once again unable to muster the offensive punch necessary to develop sustained threats.

Consequently, an effective, but overworked defense allowed two touchdowns and a safety through careless errors caused partially by fatigue.

The first Hamilton score capped a 70-yard drive engineered by their nifty southpaw QB, John Freedman, whose deftness at the roll-out option always left the Panthers guessing.

Co-captain Bill Pomeroy's powerful running payed off in a dive play for the only score of the first half.

The Almost Trophy

Middlebury nearly scored twice on Brush tosses that missed the fingertips of flanker Charlie Beall and freshman split end Bob Whittaker. But, as the Panthers have painfully learned this season: "almost is what brings home no trophies."

The second half proved to be another "almost" half for the luckless eleven. Hamilton's second score was set up by the first of two Greg Hoch interceptions near our forty yard line. The TD came on a bizarre play, in which defensive back John Davidson deflected the ball into the arms of no. 82, Lou Teitel.

At this point in the third quarter, freshman Barry Matayer came in to replace Charlie Brush at quarterback. Late in the ball game, Matayer pitched out to Davidson, who scampered for ten yards into the corner of the end zone to give Middlebury its six points.

Davidson's score was the first TD allowed by the Hamilton defense in 15 quarters of play.

Brush Back

Brush reentered to attempt the two-point conversion, but his run was smothered just short of the goal line, thus eliminating any chance the Panthers had of tying the contest with another TD and two-point conversion.

Peter Kirkpatrick's ensuing onsides kick resulted in a recovery by Hamilton star Greg Hoch at the Continental 32 and a minor scuffle in the middle of the field by both teams.

The teams repeated the confrontation with twelve seconds left on the clock.

Laud must be accorded to the noble efforts of our defensive unit whose fine defensive backs, Steve Autman, Tom DeRogatis, Dick Verge, and Glenn Geiger, repeatedly produced fine tackles.

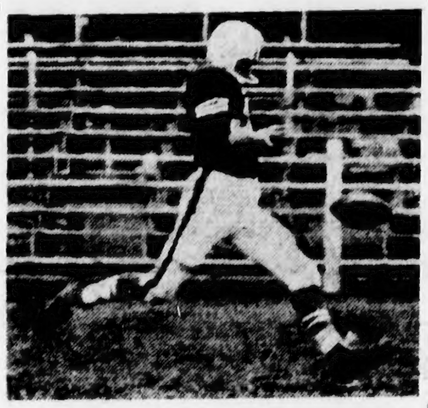
Jim McGill proved as strong as usual in his defensive end slot, while mammoth Dick McMahon bottled up Hamilton's straight drive plays, with help from Chris Gretjak and Ken Conn.

Conn Concussion

Misfortune struck again, as Steve Conn, our center guard on defense, suffered a concussion that will keep him out of the Bates game and prevent him from scrimmaging for ten days. Wally Wallace is expected to fill his big cleats.

Linebackers Ken Cox and Charlie Sullivan will have to produce another good performance at Bates, where they will try to contain shifty Fred Nesbitt, last year's freshman sensation who ran roughshod over the Panther defense in the 1966 contest at Porter Field. Nesbitt scored three TDs last year, rambling once for 96 yards.

It's now apparent that the Middlebury offense must generate some momentum if the defense is going to get any rest during these close games. Otherwise, this season is going to be just another "lost cause."



PETE KIRKPATRICK continued to excel as a punter, although there were no opportunities for placekicking.

Inside Story

An Indictment

by Bob Lenz

Little things do add up.

Consider athletics at Middlebury. I'm not referring solely to varsity sports, but to intramurals and the whole athletic structure as well. If you look, you'll find lots of little things wrong.

I'm not talking about won-lost records, scholarships, electric scoreboards, or light towers for night football. Alabama, Michigan State, and UCLA can afford to worry about these things. We're a small school, non-athletically oriented, so we have to worry about smaller problems.

For instance, I'd like to see some good referees at one of our home football games. This doesn't imply the school should be trying to contract Emmett Ashford to do our games, but the least we can do for the football players is to have referees who can do a reasonable job on a small-college game.

As a fan, I wasn't satisfied with the refereeing this past Saturday at Porter Field. More to the point, I thought it ruined what was actually an exciting ball game.

Some Examples

One player remarked after the game, "I've never seen referees mark the ball so poorly."

At one point, a referee stopped off 17 yards on a fifteen-yard penalty.

By my count, the men in stripes failed four different times to signal what a penalty was after they had marked it off. On one play, two flags were thrown, but only one penalty was called.

In the third quarter, one referee tried to credit a timeout to Middlebury because a Hamilton player was injured. After Coach Duke Nelson yelled out, the mistake was corrected.

There were two fights in the game, cause by the disgust of the Hamilton team at the refereeing and the frustration of the Middlebury players.

This isn't a one-sport problem. Watch some of the referees at our basketball games —particularly at the freshman games. Incredible.

There are other little things, too. Two weeks ago was our Homecoming Weekend game with Williams. The festivities, if we want to and are going to

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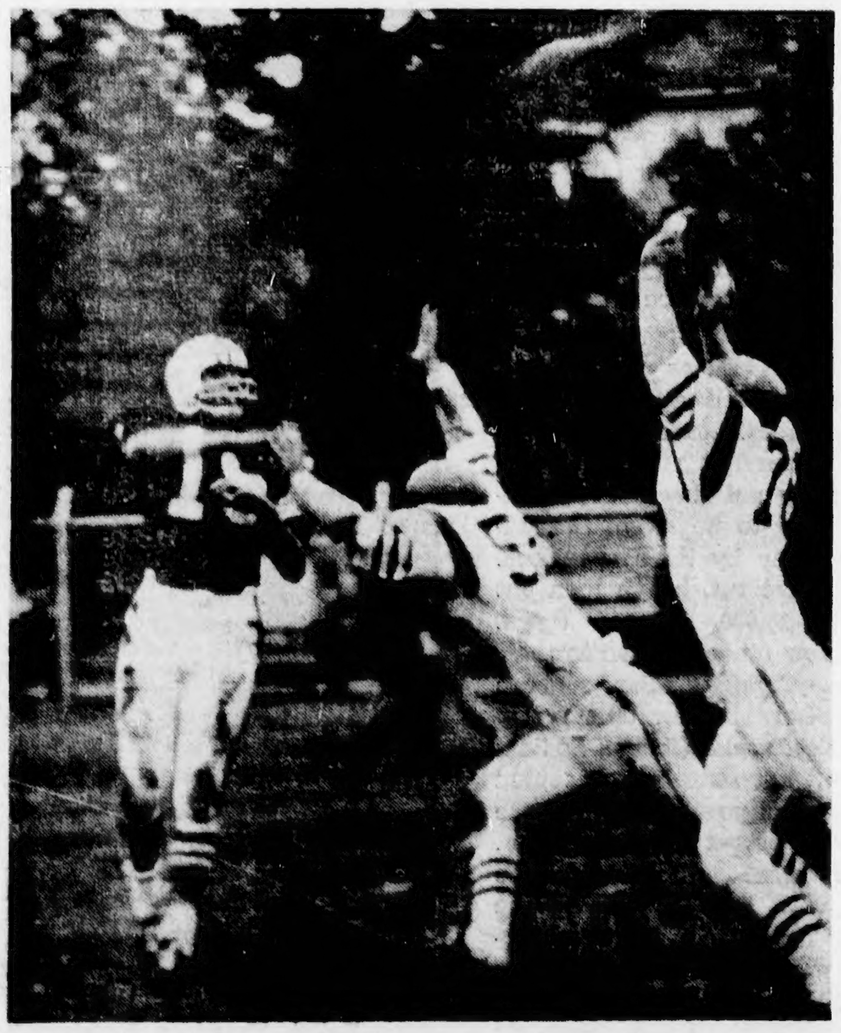


A typical picture of the furious Hamilton rush — The Continental defenders, rushing in hands high, force Brush to launch his pass high.

Soccer Team Bogs Down At Union: Scoreless Tie

By JAMES BOWNESS

In an away game last Thursday, the Panther soccer team played Union College to a scoreless tie. Both teams had a considerable number of shots, but defenses on both sides were especially tight in front of the goal.

The score is a misleading indication of the team's effort. The forwards moved the ball as well as they had in any previous game and produced their highest shots-on-goal of the season — 38.

Zone Defense

The offense was still not sharp enough, however, to get any clear shots on goal. Many of the shots were wide, and many were stopped by Union defenders who repeatedly packed the goal area.

The only offense Union was able to muster consisted of sporadic fast breaks. The Union forwards were fast and always dangerous owing to their skills and strong shots, but only on a few occasions were they able to get within scoring range. The Middlebury defense had little trouble containing them, as they rarely used any short-passing combinations.

The game was almost lazily contested. The desire to win on both sides seemed as cold as the wind, as dead as the leaves.

The game was hampered by poor officiating and a noisy crowd seemingly totally ignorant of the ways of the game. They were whooping it up and so was the Union bench. They all seemed quite happy with the tie.

Brush, forced once again to rush the ball, is brought down by two Hamilton pursuers. Freshman split end Bob Whittaker rushes in to late to help.

FRESHMEN SPORTS

By JIM LOMBARDO

In the past two weeks, Middlebury freshmen have shown outstanding athletic potential both on the gridiron and the soccer field. After the termination of the freshman football team in September, a number of promising freshmen have landed starting positions in football, while the freshman soccer squad has won two games and absorbed a second-game loss to Dartmouth.

Football

Late in September, a number of varsity injuries and a lack of freshman candidates made a 1967 football team both impractical and impossible. To correct this situation the freshman team was terminated, and many freshmen players joined the ranks of an experienced varsity squad.

Chris Grejtak and Glen Geiger, both from Scarsdale, N.Y. were two of the first to see starting action. Grejtak, at 5'8" and 192 lbs., has the ability to hit low and hard. Against RPI and Williams, he started at middle defensive guard. Last week against Hamilton, "Bubba," as he is called by his teammates, played at tackle and recovered a key fumble. Geiger, another defensive specialist, intercepted a pass against Williams and has also gained good yardage on kickoff returns.

Barry Matayer, a 6' freshman from Springfield, Mass., has seen a great deal of action in the quarterback slot. Against Wesleyan two weeks ago, the 175 lb. backfield ace threw a TD pass to Stu Hammond, another freshman from Fair Haven, N. J. Last weekend, Matayer paved the way for the sole Middlebury tally against Hamilton on a pitchout around right end.

Other freshman hopefuls are Fran Badger, defensive safety, Bob Whittaker, a small, but fast flanker, and Lee Cartmill, a kickoff and punt receiver.

Jim Maxwell, Louis Mills, Churchill Franklin, John Winship, Ted Simon, Will Holbrook, Red Corliss, John Lawson, John Tuohy, Al Davis, Bill Piper, John Olenoski, and Fred Reed are other freshman candidates who are sure to be heard from in the future.

Freshman Soccer

In one of the most exciting freshman soccer games in years, Middlebury rewarded a large Parents Weekend crowd with a close win against UVM, 4-3.

George Barr, a converted goalie, headed in the winning tally, assisted by left wing Dick Shaw with a corner kick. Barr's score came with 2 1-2 minutes remaining on the clock, after Vermont had evened the score 3-3 earlier in the period.

Although Vermont drew first blood in the opening period,

(Continued on Page 9)

Inside Story . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

have them, should be well run and efficient.

They weren't. The big part of the festivities, the crowning of the Homecoming Queen, lost its impact because the crowning occured five minutes after the second half had started. Why? Well, no one knew that the Williams band was going to play at halftime. Or, at least, no one did anything about it.

The national anthem wasn't even played at the Hamilton game. Instead, the game started five minutes early.

Bush League

It's pretty much the same story in intramurals. Most of you intramural super-stars realize what a rarity it is to find a lacrosse stick that isn't broken. I'm sure, too, you've been to many games where there are no lines chalked off on the lacrosse and football fields.

In case you're wondering, I'll tell you why there aren't referees at the intramural football games. There are only four referees total — and they all play for their respective houses. Ergo, most games are played without refs.

These things mentioned are all "trivial." But if they all exist, it will help to keep Middlebury's athletic setup trivial and inefficient. If we are going to have athletics, let's not make it a halfway performance for everyone involved.

Our athletes, spectators, and coaches deserve better.

Provocation?

Frosh Sports Revisited

(Continued from Page 8)

Dave Shaw quickly evened the score 1-1 on a penalty kick. The Middmen had control of the ball most of the second period, as "Taxi" Smith put the freshmen ahead and Dave Gardner added another.

Leading 3-1 going into the third quarter, the Middlebury defense slackened off, and UVM tallied late in the third period and again in the fourth. From this point, the Panther eleven was able to hold on long enough for Barr's winning tally.

Split Dartmouth, Union

In the opening game of the season, against Union, the Panthers were unbeatable. Taxi Smith led the scorers with three goals, while Dave Gardner and Dave Shaw each had one. Throughout the game, Middlebury dominated the action, with Brue Souret, Chris Burdge, Bill Wilson, and Tom Stasz staging a strong effort.

In its second game, at Dartmouth, Middlebury took an early lead on a beautiful cross from right wing Brian Iggulden. Iggulden threaded the needle with a drive into the upper left-hand corner of the net.

Unable to score again, the Panthers staged a brilliant defensive effort until midway through the fourth period, when the Indians evened the score at 1-1 on a left wing breakaway.

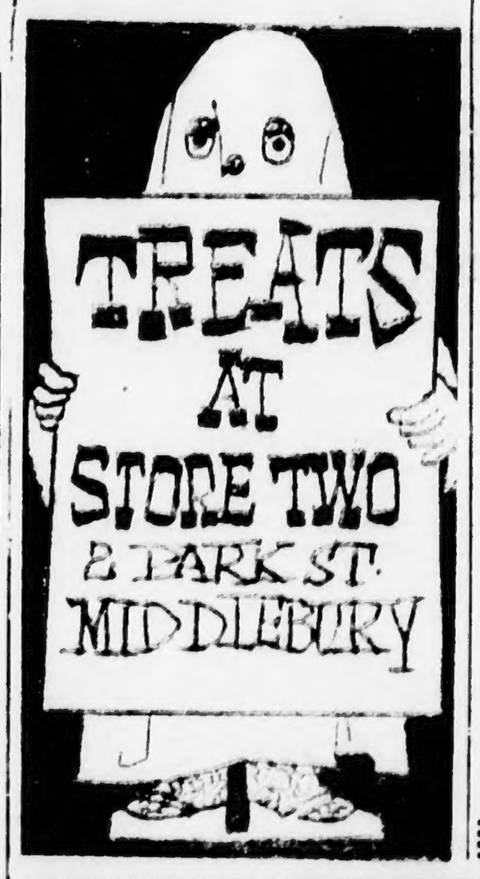
Then with only 46 seconds left, Dartmouth's right insider punched the winning goal past Midd goalie George Barr.

Others Excel

Several other players have performed notably throughout the opening weeks of the '67 season. John Gilhooley has played well at goalie, Howie Verman has done an excellent job at inside left, and Rich Smith, fully recovered from a nose injury, played well against UVM at right fullback.

Next Home
Football Game
November 11
vs. Vermont

Soccer Team
November 8
vs. Norwich



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To The Editor . . .

(Continued from Edit. Section) operation of these organizations, or way of discontinuing payments to them.

3. The board WILL NOT act on material before broadcast or publication, except in cases where libel or illegality is involved.

4. The proposed board is also to look into the salary structure of media organizations and their financing. The **Campus** editor receives $1500 per year. The business editor receives $850. Four other editors receive $500 each. There are several smaller salaried positions which total $1400 per year. In 1966-67 the **Campus** paid a total of $5750 in salaries. This was 400 percent above the 1965-66 total. It received a total of $10,940 ($7.90 per student year) from the activities fee. (It received $8600 from other sources.)

The **Kaleidoscope** editor receives $250 per year. Three editors receive $125 each. Eleven assistants receive either $25 or $50. In 1966-67 the **Kaleidoscope** paid a total of $1000 in salaries. In the same period of time the Kaleidoscope received $10,912 in activities fees.

WRMC received $2728 ($2 per student year) in 1966-67. In 1967-68 WRMC will receive an additional grant of $1 per student year to subsidize it for the loss of advertising revenue incurred by converting to non-commercial FM. WRMC pays no salaries. All money goes into the operation of the station with the exception of phones for the five-member Board of Directors.

Frontiers receives $1.10 per student year in Activity Fees, all of which goes into the publication.

Anyone reading the above figures will observe a great disparity in the salary structures of the organizations involved. No comparable college to Middlebury has a salaried newspaper staff. Only college radio stations which are run by the departments of Speech or Drama pay salaries to staff. I am not necessarily in favor of abolishing salaries. I do feel, however, that the students of Middlebury College should have a say in how their activities fee is being spent.

5. WRMC has a special problem with respect to financing. WRMC discontinued advertising this year to prepare for non-commercial FM operation. It was granted $1 per student year as a subsidy this year, but a permanent source of financing must be found. In addition WRMC would like the additional funds for a teletype, and possibly a moderate salary structure.

I believe the above problems could best be handled by a Publications Board. The SLC is taxed in its new role on campus, and would be pressed to handle the daily or weekly problems as they occurred. I therefore feel the formation of a Publications Board is in the best interests of all students.

Bruce B. Shafiroff
President, WRMC

Responsibility

To the editor:

On Sunday October 15, the residents of Painter Hall drew up the following proposal for the Deans:

> **We, the residents of Painter Hall, wish our dormitory regulations to take the place of all existing college regulations. Specifically, open hours for women from twelve noon to curfew every day.**

Last Friday the Painter Hall Dormitory Council voted, with one dissent, to turn down Dean O'Brien's proposal to us that we be eligible to have open hours for women every weekday afternoon. We would like to explain our reasons for taking this actions.

Last Spring a memo from Dean Peterson's office stated that Painter Hall would be established this year to "experiment with some new patterns in residential living." The understanding was that all dorm regulations would fall within the scope of "general College policy." At the dorm's initial meeting this year Dean O'Brien further stated that he did not want to be put in a position where his decisions were merely reactions to pressure, by giving a few hours or a few inches toward a closed door every time the students yelled loud enough. We considered our proposal reasonable and within the scope of "general College policy" since night open houses have been accepted, in principle, by the establishment of After - Theater hours. We do not want to respond to pressure any more than the Dean says he does. We feel that while we are necessarily, although unhappily, working within limits beyond our control, we cannot compromise our feeling that we are responsible, mature people fully capable of running our own lives within a reasonable structure. We regret the unfortunate bureaucratic nature of the many administrative policy-making bodies of the college, which lead only to our greater frustrations. We must finally state, however, that we will not be compromised, we will not be appeased, and we will not be content to take bits of hours when the real question is not one of hours, but of genuine recognition of our ability to make our own decisions.

Painter Hall Dormitory Council

Discouraged

To the editor:

As one of the over-worked and underpaid holders of a part-time job, I would like to compliment **The Campus** on its timely and thought-provoking cartoon of October 19, 1967. It is indeed ironic that one's efforts to secure the benefits of a college education should preclude his participation in the very activities which would contribute to his academic and personal growth.

Discouraged

IFC . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

and for organizing the evaluation to Dean O'Brien or to their fraternity presidents. "if enough people talk about these points we might have some influence on the final committee," he said.

The IFC discussed a proposal that fraternities be open to freshmen for at least the second semester. The freshmen would be social members and pledges at the houses but would continue to eat at Proctor Hall and live on the hill. Having freshmen participate in the fraternity program would

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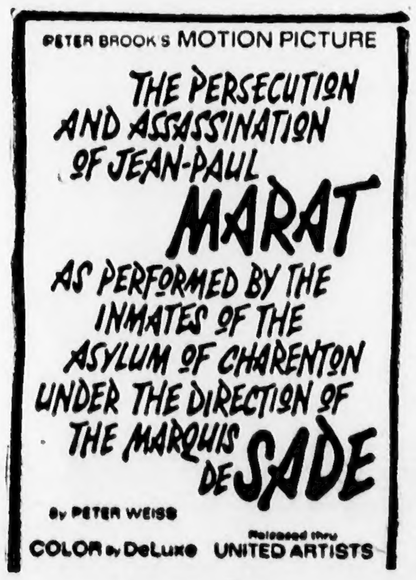
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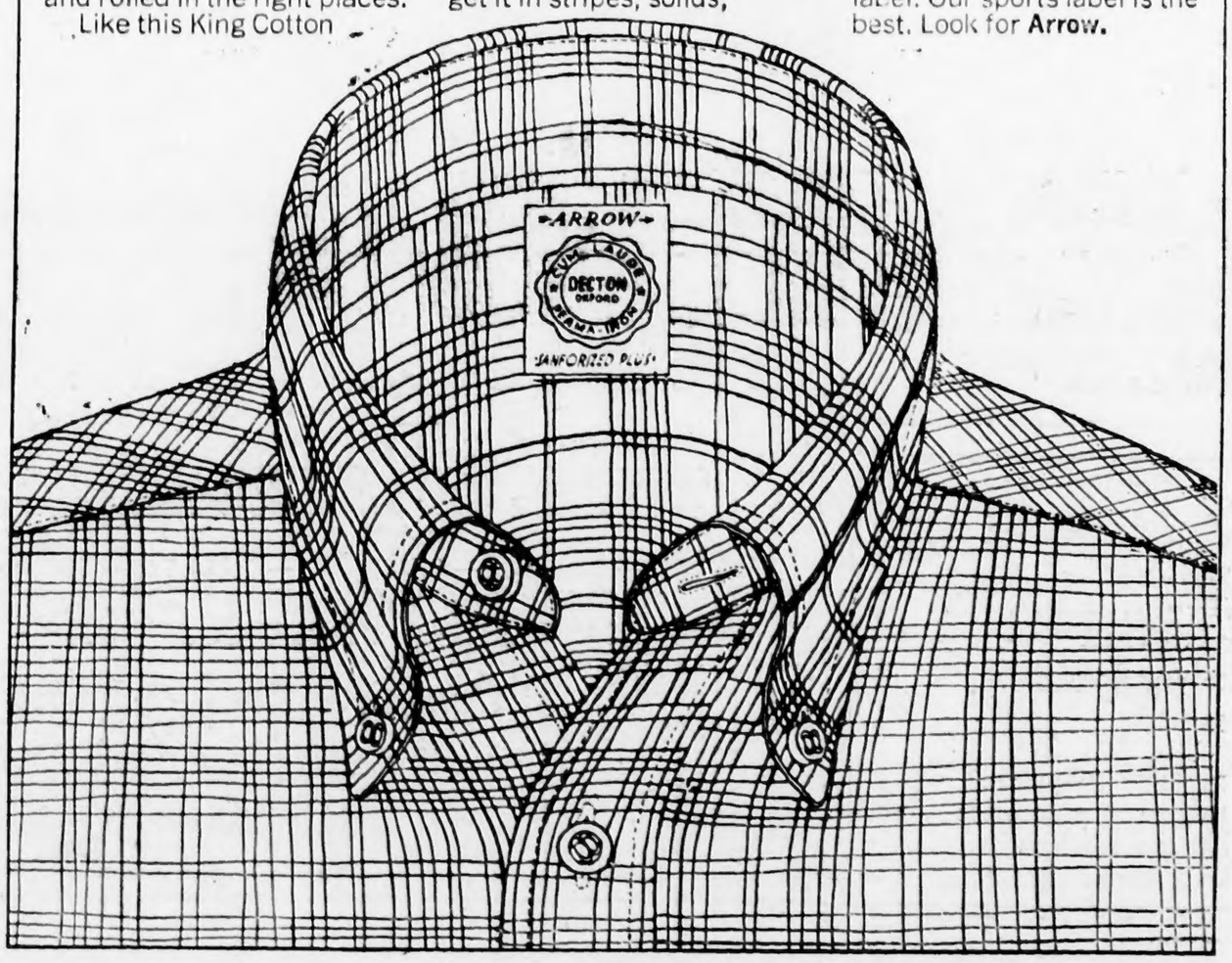

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Orders Are Orders . . .

(Cont. from Edit. Section)

was almost surreal. There was the feeling that this couldn't possibly be happening; that there's been some tremendous mistake and any moment now someone will realize it and send the troops home. But the gas was too real.

A young man carrying a black and white thirteen colonies American flag burst through the line of soldiers and began to run. Two officers caught him and beat him to the ground. His blond hair was a thick red at the base of his skull, and when they picked him up and threw him back into the crowd he lay still for a moment. Slowly he rose, then ran back into and (incredibly) through the line. They clubbed him again and when they left him he didn't move. Friends pushed through to help him, and the tear gas was fired; fired by the boy next door who was only obeying orders. Tear gas hurts.

Hell no, I won't go.

There were more revolutionaries made on this one day than all the day-to-day proselytizing of any 1930's radical had ever been able to garner. One doesn't face one's own country's army and come away unchanged. There were momentous personal decisions made. Innocence was shattered, naivete evaporated as news reports on the radio distorted what you had just seen, in incredible travesties of the truth. Of the seven or eight hundred people arrested there were many who had not even considered that possibility earlier in the day. Faced with a situation demanding personal conviction and confrontation, many responded with an intensity newly gained and not soon to be dissipated. Seeing men and women beaten, looking into the muzzle of a loaded M-14, seeing the structure at work, one simply had to make one's own choice.

Facing the soldiers you knew you could never trade places, never follow the orders which would ultimately have to be given. It was a baptism in tear gas, but now at least I had a name.

Ulysses Adolphus, a second lieutenant in Julius Caesar's army, once remarked that, "The greatest number of enlistees in his legion had no previous military training."

Jerome . . .

(Continued from edit. Page)

fore the demonstrators over the western corner of the Pentagon's north face in a soft red haze which silhouetted the men standing on top of the Pentagon watching the demonstrators. Draft cards were burned by different people until dark.

About 7:30 six other Middlebury students found our small group in the crowd. They had come up from below the mall earlier and had been looking for us. Most of them had been in areas where tear gas had been used, and two in particular had been in the front of a group of demonstrators when a tear gas canister shot by an MP landed a few feet from them.

As the night progressed the mall was divided essentially into two groups, the right and left wings, where demonstrators sat at the feet of the soldiers to keep them from advan-

(Continued on Page 12)

World Of Breslin . . .

(Cont. from Edit. Section)

a collection of his best and most representative columns.

Breslin is a journalist in the best sense of the word. Whereas work in his field has been for many creative writers merely a training stage, a period of apprenticeship for the supposedly more advanced craft of fiction, Breslin is a master craftsman whose brand of creative journalism is no less than an art form itself. His writing is imaginative, full of the humor, poignancy and emotional impact of the major and minor events, the important and unimportant people, on which he reports.

The unimportant people are mostly his friends, a Runyonesque bunch of almost unbelievable characters who include: Marvin the Torch, a professional arsonist, who burns down other peoples' failing businesses so they can collect the insurance money; Fat Thomas, a 410 lb. bookmader who was an honors graduate of the Dale Carnegie School at Attica State Prison; Jerry the Booster, who steals from clothing stores on a strictly wholesale basis; Fat Moisch, a congenital bum check passer; Larry Lightfingers, a heister in the "Yiddish Alps;" Sam Silverware, who frequents other restaurants to pocket cutlery for his own establishment; and Mike the Brain, who is Breslin's currently disbarred personal lawyer. The columns devoted to the activities of his friends — the New York types who grew up in Breslin's old neighborhood — constitute the lighter side of his world.

The darker side of it finds Breslin covering the major news events of the 1960's; the Kennedy assassination, the war in Vietnam, and the civil rights movement from the marches in Selma, Alabama, to the riots in his own backyard, Harlem. As always, his approach to each story is unique and intensely emotional. Out of Kennedy's death came a piece entitled "A Death in Emergency Room One" in which the enormity of the tragedy in Dallas is expressed from the viewpoint of the young doctor who has never seen a president until a mortally wounded one suddenly became his patient and responsibility.

In a similar manner Breslin attempts to reach the little guy, the proverbial "man in the street," and measure his personal reaction to the great events that effect him as well as the heads of state, the generals, and the national leaders whose names more frequently appear in the news. Kennedy is to be buried; Breslin writes about the man who will make $3.01 an hour while he digs the grave. A dirty war is being fought against little black pajama people; Breslin's vignettes concern a marine private wounded seriously by a rabid rat and a Cong captive who refuses to talk even when his countrymen break each of his fingers by bending them back. The Selma demonstration is not a march of Kings and celebrities, to Breslin it's a human parade of old men who want to vote at least once before they die and pig-tailed Negro school girls who've never owned shoes.

At his best Breslin gets his story where no other reporter would even think to get his. "A Night to Be Jolly" is a piece about a woman who must spend her Christmas Eve making change in a subway change booth. Her ultimate isolation and deep loneliness are lost in the crowd of people who walk past her clutching presents, smelling of whiskey and wishing all a merry Christmas. It could have been written by O. Henry but instead is the product of a most uncommon journalistic talent which is at work throughout "The World of Jimmy Breslin."

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Jerome On March . . .

(Continued from Page 11)

cing across the mall and pushing everyone off. The demonstrators had plenty of food which was brought up the twenty foot wall at the north end of the mall by people who scaled it with ropes. Most people had more than they wanted. The bushes and trees bordering the Pentagon were used as toilets until they were closed off by a division of the 101st Airborne around 2:00 Sunday morning.

Around twelve Eric spoke on the bull horn, outlining strategy for the rest of the night, as by then less than half of the original number of demonstrators on the mall remained. He said "There's a lot of people and very few soldiers on the left flank, and very few people and a lot of soldiers on the right. Now it doesn't take four years at West Point to know that there's something fishy going on here." With that he asked demonstrators at the fringes to move over to the right. Five from our group went to the right flank earlier, and the rest of us, being four, who had been sleeping on top of each other to keep warm moved over from the fringes of the left wing after Eric's announcement.

The night was clear and moon-lit but had become very cold with the temperature in the low 40's or colder. Most were unprepared for spending the night, and the soldiers were very cold themselves, wearing nothing more than regular uniforms. The demonstrators at least were able to huddle together for some additional warmth. A number of fires were started by protestors who used wood from the antiwar signs and broke up part of a wooden platform on the right side of the mall.

Eric first described the army tactics as the "yo-yo" around 2:00. The troops would be reinforced, move up a little, then stop, having successfully shaken up the demonstrators. My experiences were confined to the left wing where nine of us from Middlebury spent most of the night. One from our group stayed on the right.

There were a number of incidents between demonstrators and troops during the night, but most of these occurred away from our particular group. Around 2:00 a column of fresh troops moved out from the Pentagon and drew up behind those holding a line on the right wing. At the same time men of the 101st Airborne moved up the northeast ramp, apparently cutting the demonstrators off, although in actuality they were letting people through who wanted to leave. All the demonstrators where we were thought arrest was certain. A few demonstrators with bull horns walked around giving legal advice. Eric made a speech saying that everyone was being arrested for a good cause and ended it saying "See you all in jail." As it turned out, the new troops merely relieved the old, showing that the government had no intention of arresting everyone, then, at least.

Later, the troops began inching forward, apparently under orders from the officers and marshals behind them. Why, no one was or is sure. The demonstrators were cold and tired, as were the troops who had had little rest previously, and both sides grew more inflexible. One of our group was kicked hard by a soldier in an apparent attempt to move him back a little. Marshals walked behind the soldiers and would sometimes knock the soldiers' feet or rifle butts into us, and at others would kick the demonstrators themselves between the soldiers' legs. We were moved back maybe three feet an hour from 2:30 on.

By 4:30 or 5:00 most of the fires were out, lacking fuel, and a new tactic was employed to move the demonstrators which consisted of the marshals pouring small streams of water from tanks on the concrete mall between the soldiers' legs. Most of us were wet but few people moved. By 5:00 approximately five hundred demonstrators remained on the mall, the others having left at different times during the night. After some confusion, a decision was made by voice vote to leave at 6:00 together and march back across the bridge; there were some who wanted to stay on and approximately a hundred did.

It was still dark when the ten of us left with the other demonstrators, sunrise being nearly an hour away. The troops parted to let us through and we retraced our steps past the Lincoln Memorial and quite spontaneously to the White House which was tightly guarded by Washington Security Police. The demonstration there was small, and the ten of us soon left, catching a bus back to North Washington where we were staying, the October Mobilization, apparently, being over.

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FINIS

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